

Chronology

of the Year

1928

Compiled by
E. W. PICKARD

DOMESTIC

Jan. 2.—President Coolidge held big New Year's reception in White House.

Jan. 4.—Three bodies taken from sunken submarine S-4.

Assistant Secretary of War Hanford MacNider resigned and President appointed Col. Charles B. Robbins of Iowa to succeed him.

Jan. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Lasker gave \$1,000,000 to University of Chicago for medical research.

Seven bodies believed taken from wreck of the S-4 identified.

Jan. 11.—Mexican documents published by senate investigating committee to

more bodies to
the S-4.

Jan. 12.—Democrats selected Houston as their candidate for governor and set June 26 for its opening. Mrs. Ruth Snyder and Henry J. Gray were indicted for the slaying of woman's husband.

Jan. 13.—President and Mrs. Coolidge and the cabinet left for Havana, Cuba.

Jan. 19.—Senate adopted resolution declaring vacant the office of Governor-elect Frank L. Smith of Illinois.

Jan. 20.—President Coolidge returned to Washington from Cuba.

Jan. 20.—President Cosgrave of Ireland gave the oath to Governor-elect Frank L. Smith of Illinois.

Jan. 23.—President Cosgrave of Ireland called on President Coolidge and the cabinet.

Jan. 23.—P. Giannini, San Francisco banker, gave \$1,500,000 to University of California.

Jan. 21.—Senate passed Jones bill for continuation of government owned and operated mines.

Feb. 2.—Senate arrested Robert W. Taft, U. S. Senator of Indiana, on criminal charges, for refusing to answer questions in Teapot Dome inquiry.

Feb. 2.—Senate passed resolution opposing third term for President.

Feb. 12.—Herbert Hoover announced that he would resign his presidency by entering the Ohio primaries.

Feb. 15.—Senate called for investigation of public utilities by trade commission.

Feb. 16.—Gov. Ed Jackson of Indiana arrested a bribe collector for violation of statute of limitations.

Feb. 16.—Senate ordered investigation of coal mining conditions in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio.

Feb. 16.—Senate appointed Representative W. H. Reed of Iowa as judge of court of claims.

Feb. 16.—Gov. H. Sinclair, H. M. Day, W. J. Burns and W. S. Burns found guilty of criminal contempt of court and fined \$10,000 each by the court of District of Columbia Supreme court.

Feb. 16.—Naval court inquiry placed blame on gunnery officer for sinking of submarine and destroyer Paulding.

Feb. 22.—House naval affairs committee was tapped for information on program, substituting a bill calling for construction of one aircraft carrier within six years.

March 1.—Grand jury indicted Col. Stewart of New York for conspiracy, in connection with Dome oil case.

March 1.—Senate passed bill for registration of lobbyists.

March 1.—Senator Walsh of Idaho entered

March 16—Senate passed Presidential nomination of Rodman Wanamaker's bill providing for \$2,000,000 for trade ships and mail ships.

March 17—Senate rejected reappointment of John J. Enoch of Wisconsin to Interior.

March 17—House passed \$274,000,000 naval bill providing for 15 cruisers.

March 21—Chicago, school board passed Superintendent McAndrew guilty of mismanagement and dismissed him.

March 25—Revised McAdams-Kauffman farm relief bill reported favorably by Senate.

March 27—House passed bill appropriating \$350,000,000 for naval construction.

March 28—Senate passed Jones bill appropriating \$325,000,000 for food.

March 30—George Remus, former "bootleg king" and slayer of his wife, sentenced to life in Ohio Court of Appeals.

March 30—Senate confirmed appointments to radio commission.

March 31—Arthur H. Vandenberg, Grand Rapids, Michigan, elected to U. S. Senate.

April 1—Michigan to dilute term of Governor.

April 1—Government completed purchase of USS Admiral Cady.

April 5—Cyrus Locher of Cleveland appointed senator from Ohio to fill out term of late Senator Willis.

April 5—United States Supreme court decided against the federal government.

April 12—Senate passed McNary farm relief bill.

April 16—Socialist national convention nominated Norman Thomas for President and James H. Maurer for Vice President.

April 21—Harry F. Sinclair acquitted by jury in Teapot Dome conspiracy.

April 24—House passed flood control bill.

April 25—Senate passed the \$260,000,000 naval appropriation bill after defeating amendments attacking President.

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Robert C. Work made chairman of June 28—Gov. Roosevelt's Republican national committee. Work was elected to the position and nominated for President by Democratic caucus.

June 29—Senator Joseph T. Robinson to convene for session. He was elected by 4—Independence day accidents in persons.

July 1—Indiana caused death of 225 persons.

July 5—Secretary of the Interior started Boulder canyon project.

July 5—Secretary of Commerce Hoover sent letter to President Coolidge.

July 6—Prohibition party nominated national convention at Farmer-La. Chicago.

July 6—John J. Raskob of Delaware elected chairman of Democratic national committee.

July 6—Prohibition party nominated Senator Norris for President and Will Vorr for Vice President, both of whom declined.

July 12—Prohibition party nominated for President and James A. Ederjose for Vice President.

July 12—Charles Collier was appointed secretary of the Interior.

July 12—Charles Collier and record time of 23 days and 15 hours.

July 12—National chairman, several Democratic ticket.

July 12—General Roberts.

July 12—Charles Collier spoke at dedication of monument to Col. William.

July 12—Civil war hero, at Cannon Falls, Minn.

Aug. 13—Ship-to-sea airplane mail
service inaugurated by New York
Aug. 16—President Coolidge approved
report of board of engineers on Mississippi
Aug. 17—Secretary of State Kellogg
departed for Paris to sign anti-war
treaty
Reuben Clark of Utah appointed un-
der secretary of state
Aug. 21—J. W. Kilting of Holyoke,
Mass., paper manufacturer, appointed
Aug. 23—D. C. Commerce and sworn in
Aug. 26—Director of the Treasury
Lord estimated the treasury deficit for
1925 at \$42,234,346
Sept. 4—Mrs. Flora Rogers, former
secretary of state of New York, con-
fined to 30 days in state penitentiary
Sept. 10—Republicans won Maine
state election of legislative authorities
Sept. 11—John Coolidge, son of
President, began work as clerk for
New Haven
Sept. 12—President and Mrs. Coolidge
returned to Washington
Sept. 13—Annual meeting of the Q.
E. opened in Denver
Sept. 14—Gov. Reas elected com-
mander in chief of the Q. E.
Sept. 30—Col. A. C. Lindbergh,
former U. S. Army aviator, and Dr. M.
Chapman, ornithologist, left for Al-
aska to make a record for the longest
trip made for distinguished service
Sept. 2—U. S. Post Office District
opened new \$32,000,000 post office
plant here in world
Sept. 4—New York City awarded con-
tracts for two huge dirigibles,
Oct. 8—American Legion convention
opened in New York
United States War Veterans met in
New York
United States Supreme court upheld
right of Canadians to cross the border
to work in the U. S.
Oct. 10—Triennial convention of
Episcopal church opened in Washing-
ton
Oct. 11—Paul V. McNutt of Indiana
declined national commander of Amer-
ican Legion
Oct. 12—Attorney General Sargent
told Sinclair's Salt Creek oil field con-
tract was void
Oct. 13—Bathelinda National park in
Idaho dedicated President Coolidge
presiding
Oct. 20—Congressional medal pre-
sented to Thomas A. Edison by Presi-
dent Coolidge
Nov. 6—Hoover and Curtis, Repub-
lican, elected President and Vice
President
Nov. 10—U. S. House of Reps. took
14 elector votes to 87 for Smith and
113 for Clegg
Arkansas voted for law to prohibit

Nov. 12—Walter Olson of Rio, Ill., on national corn husking champion-
Nov. 13—United States Supreme
Court upholding a New York law de-
Nov. 14—Brazilian klan an undesirable
organization.
President-Elect Hoover sailed from
Nov. 15—Search for food will suffer of Latin
America.
Nov. 20—Robert W. Stewart oil magnate
active in politics in Washington.
Nov. 21—Engineers' commission reported to
Nov. 22—Dredge and dam project was \$400,000
too low.
Nov. 23—President-Elect Hoover
made stops at Ampala, Honduras, and
Union, Salvador.
Nov. 24—Governor of Alaska withdrew
his veto in fishing and mining
dues of the territory.
Nov. 25—Mr. Viceracunas greeted Mr.
Hoover at Corinth.
Nov. 26—Mr. Hoover visited San
Francisco.
Nov. 27—Governor of Florence Trumbull
John Coolidge announced
Nov. 28—Coolidge's first message
highlighted in annual report told of
prosperity of country.
Nov. 29—Hoover visited Ecuador.
Nov. 30—Coolidge's New York mar-
ried to Count Folke Bernadotte, nephew
of king of Sweden.
Dec. 1—Short session of congress
ended.
Dec. 4—President Coolidge's message
read.
Dec. 5—Hoover welcomed by great
crowds at Callao and Lima, Peru.
Dec. 6—Hoover visited Peru's
ministry and post office supply bill.
Dec. 10—Hoover received in Val-
paraiso.
Dec. 13—Hoover welcomed to Buenos
Aires, Argentina.
Dec. 15—Hoover spent a day in
Montevideo, Uruguay.
Dec. 18—Hoover sailed for Rio de
Janeiro.

INTERNATIONAL

[illegible]

Electoral law putting Nicaraguan ballot under supervision of Americans.
 May 2—Cincinnati disarmament conference adjourned.
 May 26—Great Britain again proposed revision of League of Nations.
 March 27—Mexican government issued petroleum regulations recognizing American rights in oil properties prior to 1917.
 May 1—United States government announced that it would support a multinational treaty renouncing war.
 April 21—France made public its draft of treaty to end war.
 May 1—President Wilson and Moore resigned as American member of the permanent court of international justice.
 May 30—Italy and Turkey signed peace treaty.
 June 16—Chinese Nationalist government and United States for revision of treaties.
 July 18—Chile and Peru resumed diplomatic relations.
 July 21—Japanese troops in Shantung killed many Chinese in battle.
 July 22—Japan refused to accept Chinese Nationalist's repudiation of unequal treaties.
 July 23—United States offered Nationalist government of China a new economic treaty as step toward recognition.
 July 26—France invited 14 other nations to sign a new antiwar treaty in Paris on August 27.
 July 28—United States signed treaty with China.
 July 30—England and France made

Aug. 13—Yugo-Slav parliament, with a 100-vote majority, rejected the Nettuno conventions with Italy.

Aug. 14—Argentina cancelled Paraguayan claims for indemnities.

Aug. 24—Interparliamentary Union met in Berlin.

Sept. 2—Kellogg antiwar treaty signed in Paris by 16 nations.

Sept. 12—League of Nations council refused Costa Rica's request to interpret the Monroe Doctrine.

Sept. 13—Eugene Hughes elected a member of the U. S. court.

Sept. 23—Italy and Greece signed a treaty of alliance.

Sept. 28—United States note delivered to Great Britain and France rejecting their claims for a share in a naval armament discussion.

Oct. 6—Italy rejected the Anglo-American navy pact.

Oct. 13—Radiophone service between the United States and Spain opened by President Coolidge and King Alfonso.

Nov. 11—Armistice day celebrated throughout United States and allied nations.

Nov. 16—Allies and Germany agreed on a proposal to revise the Dawes loan agreement.

Dec. 8—Bolivia and Paraguay on charge of war over border dispute.

Dec. 10—Paraguay and Bolivia reached agreement on conciliation and arbitration in Washington and took up the case before the League of Nations.

Dec. 15—Japan rejected China's increased tariff schedule.

Dec. 15—Chaco region of Bolivia and Paraguay fought in Chaco region.

Dec. 16—Paraguay mobilized its reserves.

FOREIGN

Jan. 5—Dr. C. C. Wu appointed special representative to Washington by Chinese nationalistic government.

Jan. 7—Lyman F. Barber, American minister to China, was kidnapped and killed four of his guards and escaped.

Jan. 10—France removed ban on extradition of Chinese.

Jan. 15—Trotsky and other opposition leaders of Russia exiled to remote island.

Jan. 20—Conservative cabinet of Norway resigned.

Feb. 1—Foreign business concerns agreed to a plan to support Chinese nationalistic government's claims.

Feb. 1—James McNeill installed as governor general of the Irish Free State.

Feb. 6—Norway's labor cabinet re-

FOREIGN

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7—Prohibition defeated in New South
 Wales and Australia.
 8—Ahmad Zogu became king of Albania.
 9—Wanderburg died.
 10—U. S. Marines and Nationalist forces
 defeated with a great pirate stronghold.
 11—Forty-four thousand revolution-
 aries arrested in Spain for plotting.
 12—Mexican government or-
 dering closing of all closed churches.
 13—Pope Pius XI's encyclical estab-
 lished an supreme power in Italy.
 14—U. S. Senate congress named
 Smiley Porter Giff as provisional Pres-
 ident for 14 months from December 1.
 15—Cabinet headed by
 McKim resigned.
 16—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek elected
 President of the National
 Council.
 17—Hungarian government
 closed four universities of
 Jews and Semitic Rite.
 18—Cuba's Provisional Pres-
 ident was re-elected President
 of Cuba.
 19—Vittorio Bratiano resigned as
 premier of Rumania.
 20—Gen. Jose Maria Moncada
 was President of Nicaragua.
 21—Premier Poincaré of France
 and his cabinet resigned.
 22—Premier Aristide Briand of
 France Hertzog resigned and he formed
 a new cabinet.
 23—British parliament opened, the king
 praising the Kellogg pact.
 24—President of President
 of Oregon of Mexico, condemned
 to death and Mother Concepcion, "In-
 dependent"

INDUSTRIAL

Jan. 2.—Twenty thousand pulp workers of Sweden locked out.

Jan. 10.—Interstate commerce commission ordered the sacked strikers of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. Ry.

Feb. 13.—New miners' union joined the Western Federation of Miners.

March 20.—Consolidation of Mackay Companies and International Telephone Company.

March 28.—Illinois mine operators agreed to accept a 10 per cent wage advance.

April 1.—Indiana strip mine owners agreed to accept a 10 per cent wage advance.

April 1.—Jacksonville scale for another year.

April 1.—133,000 coal miners of Middle West quit work.

April 1.—The two Illinois mines agreed to resume on Jacksonville wage scale.

April 22.—Thousand northern Illinois al miners agreed to accept reduced wages.

May 18.—Interstate commerce commission ordered the sacked strikers of the proposed Van Swearingen & Co. and the Perra Marquette.

June 19.—Locomotive engineers of Chicago accepted a 10 per cent wage increase.

July 15.—United Mine Workers of America announced the sacked strikers as a basis for wage settlements.

Aug. 1.—The coal miners' strike settled on basis of Jacksonville wage scale.

Sept. 7.—Continental National and American Trust bank of Chicago merged.

Sept. 18.—Federal mediators abandoned the sacked strikers of the western railroad trainmen.

Sept. 23.—President Coolidge named a committee to investigate western railroad dispute.

Oct. 1.—The German ship owners' leaders struck for a 10 per cent wage dispute.

Oct. 6.—Textile workers of New Bedford accepted wage cut and ended strike.

Oct. 18.—Indiana coal miners and operators agreed on a new wage scale.

Oct. 20.—Emergency body considered western railroad wage dispute without change in rules or 74 per cent certain changes in operation.

Nov. 1.—The 100,000 workers of the harbor in session in New Orleans, 42 per cent in displacement of workmen by machinery.

Nov. 23.—Western railroad dispute.

AERONAUTICS

28—Linbergh flew from Belize, B. H. to Honduras.
 29—Linbergh landed in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.
 30—Linbergh flew to San Jose, Costa Rica.
 31—Linbergh landed at Panama, Panama.
 32—Hearsum, his Caribbean base, Linbergh flew from Panama to San Juan, P. R.
 33—Linbergh flew to Bogota, Colombia.
 34—Linbergh landed at the landing airbase carrier Saratoga at Bogota.
 35—Linbergh flew from Bogota to San Juan, P. R.
 36—Linbergh flew 1,555 miles from Caracas, V. I. to San Juan, P. R.
 37—Linbergh flew to San Juan, P. R.
 38—Linbergh flew to San Domingo, D. R.
 39—Colonel Linbergh ended his tour in American Tour Havana, Cuba.
 40—Linbergh and Lofgren, French aviators were awarded the South Atlantic award at Washington.
 41—Linbergh made nonstop flight from San Juan, P. R. to New York, N. Y.
 42—Hert Hinkler completed solo flight from England to Australia in 1931.
 43—Linbergh flew to Los Angeles, Calif.
 44—Linbergh landed at Santa Zona, Calif.
 45—Linbergh flew to Los Angeles, Calif.
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June 6—Southern Cross feathered
June 6—Southern Cross arrived safely
at Brisbane, Australia.
June 6—Captain Lindbergh gives first master
class of aeronautics at the University of
Colorado, Boulder, New York
June 10—Southern Cross landed at
Sydney, Australia.
June 12—Captain Carranza completed
his flight from Mexico City to
Washington.
June 17—Amelia Earhart and com-
panion, Fred Goetz, in ship, hopped
out of Transpase, N. F.
June 17—Captain Amundsen and five
companion, hopped out of ship, to
mobile party in plane.
June 17—Friendship landed in Dur-
ham, Wales.
June 19—Major Mandallena renched
his flight from London to New York.
June 24—Swedish airman rescued
off near Iceland.
July 3—Ferraris and Del Priole,
Italians, hopped off at Rome for Brazil,
and flying over the Atlantic, near
Porto Rican, flyers landed near
Brazil, having made a new
distance record of 4,499 miles.
July 3—Russian aviator discovered
near Malmgren and two companions,
one of them a Russian pilot who had wan-
dered off in the day, and they could
not find him.
July 3—Russian, icebreaker Krassin
rescued Malmgren's companion, and
found Malmgren had been dead a
week.
July 3—Russian, icebreaker Krassin
rescued Malmgren's companion, and
found Malmgren had been dead a
week.
July 3—Aviators rescued Russia and
found Malmgren had been dead a
week.

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DISASTERS

[illegible]

NECROLOGY

10—Lou Fuller, dancer in Paris
 11—Kittie, president of Sears Ro-
 12—Clay, in Chicago
 13—Dorothy Connelly, actress
 14—Marion Hoxthill, English
 15—Thomas Hardy, railroad
 16—Andrew Macleish, pioneer
 17—John H. Hays, Chicago
 18—William Du Pont, former
 19—Mal Gen George W. Cus
 20—Earl Admiral Victor Bue
 21—Jacob Williams, journalist
 22—Count Hugo Hamilton
 23—Elliott Hing, commander
 24—Albert H. Asquith, war
 25—Eddie Boy, veteran comedi-
 26—Edward B. Butler, Chicago
 27—merchant and art patron
 28—John H. Hays, Chicago
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 1-John L. Lee, author and dramatist,
 live in New York.
 2-March-Armando Diaz,
 Italian general, in chief of the
 army.
 3-March-William H. Crane, dean of
 American stage, at Hollywood.
 4-March-Rodman Wamsnaker, presi-
 dent of Wamsnaker stores, Chicago.
 5-March-John F. Smulski, Chicago
 lawyer.
 6-March-Nora Bayes, actress.
 7-March-James W. Packard, auto
 dealer.
 8-March-William C. Sprout, former
 governor of Pennsylvania.
 9-March-Donald Woodbridge, a
 writer of Michigan.
 10-March-Frank B. Willis, United
 States senator from Ohio.
 11-April-Dr. Sanker Brown, alienist,
 Boston.
 12-April-C. Carter, English dramatist.
 13-April-Congressman J. A. Gallivan
 of Boston.
 14-April-Chancey M. Dewey in New
 York.
 15-E. Griffs, author, lecturer and au-
 thority on Japan.
 16-April-John A. Dix, ex-governor
 of New York.
 17-April-Stanley J. Weyman, Eng-
 lish novelist.
 18-April-E. M. Stutler, hotel owner,
 New York.
 19-April-Charles S. English, artist.
 20-April-Baron Okura, Japanese
 millionaire merchant.
 21-April-Charles de Rlo of Mex-
 ico, in San Antonio, Texas.
 22-April-

1—George A. Bonnett, famous aviator, in Quebec.
 2—Peter Wrangel, leader of Russian revolutionaries.
 3—April 27—Congressman Martin B. Hayes of Chicago.
 4—Congressman Thaddeus C. Vest of New York.
 5—Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith, chemist, Philadelphia.
 6—B. Piper, editor Portland Oregonian.
 7—W. K. Kreh, New York financier.
 8—George A. Thorne, Chicago lawyer.
 9—Rev. Dr. J. S. Stone, Episcopalian divine of Chicago.
 10—Judge J. M. Sanborn, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in St. Paul, Minn.
 11—Sir Edmund Gosse, English author.
 12—William D. Haywood, former U. S. convict.
 13—Bessie Van Vorst, American author.
 14—Prof. Hideo Noguchi, bacteriologist of Rockefeller Institute, in New York.
 15—Daniel, dramatic critic.
 16—Judge J. M. Jones, publisher of *Annals*, a journal.
 17—Dr. A. N. Saks, director of the National Rockerist institute.
 18—Dr. Otto Nordenskiöld, explorer.
 19—John D. Works, former U. S. senator from California.
 20—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, suffragist, in London.
 21—Dr. J. M. Geddis, former secretary of agriculture, in De Molines, France.
 22—Donn Byrne, American novelist, in Ireland.
 23—Marshall Chang Tso-lin, author, in London.
 24—Senator Frank R. Gooding of Idaho.
 25—Robert Bruce Mantell, preparator of fossils.
 26—Avery Woodwood, American writer.
 27—Howard Elliott, former president of Northern Pacific railway.
 28—Dr. George H. Sherrin, veterinarian, former senator from Oregon.
 29—R. Rathbone, congressman from Maryland.
 30—Giovanni Gioiotti, Italian artist.
 31—C. L. Summers, pediatrician, in Rome.
 32—Ellen Terry, English actress.
 33—Dr. George Colvin, president of the American Veterinary Association.

[illegible]

of radius capital at East Orange,
J. H. Nicely, moderator in in-
terpreting
13—Dr. T. C. Chamberlin, ge-
ologist, Chicago
14—Dr. John Harding, father of
the President, Harding
15—William A. Oldfield, con-
sistent from
16—Hermann Sudermann, Ger-
manist
17—George H. Jones, chairman
industrial list of New Jersey
18—Thomas F. Ivan, financier, New
York
19—J. Mullins, president Southern
Railroad, Louisville, in Louisi-
ana
20—Hans Baron Jacques, Bel-
gian
21—Admiral Scheer, commander
German fleet, Berlin
22—Admiral P. F. Fletcher, U. S.
Navy
23—Henry A. Haugen, Chicago
24—Lord Tennyson, son of the
poet
25—Ferdinand Meeker, last of the
Trail blazers
26—Miss Alice Knowlton, re-
sident of the poet
27—James Patton, Chicago
28—J. A. Winkler, former sec-
retary of war, in Chicago
29—Eugene Wylie, American
correspondent

This is a high-contrast, black and white image showing a vertical strip of dark, textured material, likely a book cover or binding. The strip is heavily worn and shows signs of damage, including a large, irregular tear or hole near the top center. The texture is grainy and uneven, with some lighter areas suggesting wear or damage. The background is light and also shows some texture.

This image shows a vertical strip of a document, likely a book or a bound manuscript. The left side of the strip is a dark, heavily textured area, possibly the binding or the inner margin, showing signs of wear and discoloration. The right side is a lighter, more uniform area, which appears to be the main body of the text or a different section of the document. The overall appearance is aged and somewhat degraded, with visible grain and some minor damage or staining.

A dark, vertical, textured strip, possibly a book binding or a piece of fabric, with a lighter, irregular shape on the left side.



